

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 13

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
A. G. HODGES & CO.
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT
OF THE
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor
of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with
an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of
Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d
March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST.
LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis,
county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock
is.....\$100,000 00

The amount of capital stock paid up
is.....\$60,000 00

ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by
the State of Missouri, located in
the city of St. Louis, (part in the
safe of the Company).....\$50,327 42

Loans secured by deed of trust, first
lien of record, on real estate in the
city of St. Louis, worth double the
amount of loan, per schedule annexed.....\$42,500 00

Short time loans in city of St. Louis,
on undoubted personal security,
eight per cent. interest.....\$6,229 66

Stock bonds secured in part by real
estate, partly by personal security,
subject to call of Board of Directors
on 60 days notice.....\$40,000 00

Loans on policies in force, bearing
six per cent. interest.....\$10,001 98

Premium and other notes, bearing
six per cent. interest.....\$21,151 12

Amounts due from agents and in
course of transmission from them,
and for policies recently issued
and not yet paid.....\$9,685 64

Notes for deferred premiums due
within 60 days, bearing ten per
cent. interest.....\$580 74

Office furniture, iron safe, &c.....\$949 45

Revenue stamps.....\$45 95

Total.....\$281,471 96

LIABILITIES.

1st. Due and not due to Banks, and
other creditors.....none.

2d. Losses adjusted and not due.....none.

3d. " " " due.....none.

4th. Losses unadjusted.....none.

5th. Losses in suspense, waiting
further proof—policy, \$4,000, 1
policy \$3,000.....\$7,000

6th. All other claims against the
Company—no other claims or liabilities
except the liabilities on
policies in force, as follows, viz:
630 policies in force insuring in
the aggregate.....\$2,452,800 00

*Both resisted by the Company on the ground of
violation of conditions of policies; that of \$4,000
on two counts, one being because of the party
having been killed in an unlawful rencounter.
The other of \$3,000, because of the party having
been delinquent in payment. Both cases waiting
judicial decision.

STATE OF MISSOURI,

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. } ss.

Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Sabby,
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance
Company, being severally sworn, deposed and say,
and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a
full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of
the said Company—that the said Insurance Com-
pany is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUN-
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
of actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and in-
vested as above stated; and that the portion there-
of invested in real estate security, is upon unin-
umbered property in the city of St. Louis, worth
double the amount of said loans, and that the
above described investments, nor any part ther-
of, are made for the benefit of any individual
exercising authority in the management of said
Company, nor for any other person or persons
whatever; and that they are the above described
officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance
Company.

SAMUEL WILLI, President.

Wm. T. SELBY, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Pub-
lic in and for said city and county, of St. Louis,
State of Missouri, this 10th day of May, 1864.

[L. S.] S. PERIT RAWLE,
Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSOURI, } ss.

CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. } ss.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and
for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that S.
Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the ju-
rature of the foregoing deposition, was, at the date
of the same, a Notary Public in and for the city and
county of St. Louis, duly authorized to adminis-
ter oaths for general purposes, and that I am well
acquainted with the hand writing of said S. Perit
Rawle, and verily believe the signature to said
deposition is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set
my hand and affixed my official seal this

{ L. S. } 16th day of May, 1864.

A. C. BERNDONNY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,

FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy
of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set
{ L. S. } my hand and affixed my official seal, the
1st day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

[No. 58, Original.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,

FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864.

In testimony whereof, I have hereto set
{ L. S. } my hand and affixed my official seal, the
1st day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued prompt-
ly by A. G. HODGES, Agent

Frankfort Ky., June 3, 1864.—tw-329.

MISCELLANY.

Our Soldiers.

Another little private
Mustered in
The army of temptation
And of sin
Another soldier arming
For the strife,
To fight the toilsome battles
Of a life.

Another little sentry,
Who will stand
On guard, while evils prowl
On every hand.

Lord our little darling
Guide and save,
Mid the perils of the march
To the grave!

Pacific Monthly.

here, because if any body should see us with
those girls, they'd think we played with them.
Come."

"But the berries are so thick here," remon-
strated the other.

"Never mind. We'll come out some time
when these little ragged, drunkard's girls are
not here."

So the two favored ones went away hand
in hand, and Nelly and Nancy Nelson sat
down upon the ground and cried.

"Don't cry, Nancy," said the eldest, throw-
ing her arms around her sister's neck.

"But you are crying, Nelly."

"Oh, I can't help it," sobbed the stricken
one.

"Why do they blame us?" inquired Nancy,
gazing up into her sister's face. "Oh, we
are not to blame. We are good, and kind,
and loving, and we never hurt anybody. Oh,
I wish somebody would love us; I should
be happy."

"And we are loved, Nancy. Only think of
our noble mother. Who could love us as she
does?"

"I know—I know, Nelly; but that ain't
all. Why don't papa love us as he used to
do? Don't you remember when he used to
kiss us and make us so happy? Oh, how
I wish he could be so good to us once more.

He is not—"

"—sh, sis! I don't say anything more. He
may be good to us again. If he knew how
we loved him, I know he would. And then
I believe God is good, and surely he will help
us sometime, for mother prays to him every
day."

"Yes," answered Nancy, "I know she
does; and God must be our Father some
time."

"He is our Father now, sissey."

"I know it, and he must be all we shall
have by-and-by, for don't you remember that
mother told us that she might leave us one
of these days? She said a cold dagger was
upon her heart, and—and—"

"—sh! Don't, Nancy, you'll—"

The words were choked up with sobs and
tears, and the sisters wept long together. At
length they arose and went away, for they
saw more children coming.

As soon as the little ones were out of sight,
Charles Nelson started to his feet. His hands
were clenched, his eyes were fixed upon a
vacant point with an eager gaze.

"My God!" he gasped, "what a villain I
am! Look at me now! What state I am in,
and what I have sacrificed to bring myself to it!
And they love me yet and pray for me!"

Mr. Nelson turned toward the door and
his hand was upon the latch. He hesitated,
and turned back. He did not speak, but he
opened his arms; and his wife sank upon
his bosom. He kissed her, and then having
gently placed her in a seat, he left the house.

When he went to his work that morning,
he felt well and very happy. Mr. Manly was
there to cheer him, and this he did by talking
and acting as though Charles had never
been unfortunate at all.

It was Sunday evening, and Nelson had
been almost a week without rum. He had
earned fifteen dollars, ten of which he had
now in his pocket.

"Mary," he said, after the supper table had
been cleared away, "there are ten dollars for
you, and I want you to expend it in clothing
for yourself and children. I have earned
fifteen dollars during the past five days. I
am to build Squire Manly's great house,
and he pays me three dollars a day. A good
job, isn't it?"

"Mary looked up, and her lips moved, but
she could not speak a word. She struggled
a few moments, and then burst into tears.
Her husband took her by the arm and drew
her upon his lap, and then pressed her to his
bosom.

"Mary" he whispered, while the tears ran
down his own cheeks, "you are not deceived.
I am Charlie Nelson once more, and will be
while I live. Not by any act of mine shall
another cloud cross your brow." And then
he told her of the words he had heard the
previous Monday, while he lay behind the
wall.

"Never before," he said, "did I fully real-
ized how low I had fallen, but the scales
dropped from my eyes as though some one
had struck them off with a sledge. My soul
started up to a stand-point from which all
the tempests of earth can not move it. Your
prayers are answered."

Time passed on, and the cottage assumed
the form of pure white, and its whole windows
and green blinds. The roses in the garden
smiled, and in every way did the im-
provement work. Once again was Mary Nelson
among the happiest of the happy, and her
children choose their own associates now.

"Mary" he whispered, while the tears ran
down his own cheeks, "you are not deceived.
I am Charlie Nelson once more, and will be
while I live. Not by any act of mine shall
another cloud cross your brow." And then
he told her of the words he had heard the
previous Monday, while he lay behind the
wall.

"Then here is my house lying about us in
rough timber and boards. I place it all in
your hands, and shall look to you to finish
it. While I can trust you, you can trust
me. Come into my office, and you shall see
the plan I have drawn."

We will not tell you how the stout man
wept, nor how his noble friend shed tears to
see him thus; but Charles Nelson took the
plan, and having studied it for a while, he
went out where the men were at work get-
ting the timber together, and Mr. Manly intro-
duced him as their master. That day he
worked but little, for he was not strong
yet, but he arranged the timber, and gave
directions for framing. At night he asked
his employer if he dared trust him with a
grand jury of the county.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be
affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 2d
day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the
72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

May 4, 1864.—w&t'w3m—316.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me
that on the 19th day of January, 1864, un-
der John R. Gritton, in the county of Mercer, and is
now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do
hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND
FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the
said John R. Gritton, and his delivery to the Jailer of
Mercer county, within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be
affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th
day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the
72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Feb. 24, 1864.—w&t'w3m—316.

Grand Free Hop.

THE friends of the Capital Hotel are respect-
fully invited to attend a Grand Hop at the
Hotel on Friday evening next, January 6, from
8 to 12 o'clock.

The wife started when she raised the
cover of the basket, but she dared not speak.

She moved about like one in a dream,
and even anon she would cast a furtive
glance at her husband. He had not been
drinking—she knew it—and yet he had

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me
about the 19th day

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY..... FEBRUARY 17, 1865

Victorious Muliato Republic.

The Republic of San Domingo, which occupies the part of the island of the same name formerly held by Spain, is inhabited by a mixed race. If there are not so many pure blacks in the Dominican as in the Haytien territory, there are no more whites, mulattoes being in a decided preponderance.

The Dominicans had enjoyed independence for many years, and were managing their own affairs tolerably well, until about the outbreak of our rebellion, when President Santos, transferred the Republic to Spain. That power, impudently assuming that Santos represented the wishes of the entire population, claimed that her former subjects were desirous of once more reposing under her benign protection, and sent a body of soldiers to teach the Dominicans the duties of colonists. The latter did receive their military instructors very graciously. In fact, they offered an immediate and obstinate resistance, which they have kept up with great spirit until now.

Spain has discovered that she has undertaken more than she can perform, and the ministry have introduced a bill into the Cortes, or Parliament, proposing to give up the scheme of conquest as a bad job, and let the Dominicans manage their own affairs. Of course, the bill does not say this in as many words. European cabinets are not as ready to coasef themselves rascals in words as in deeds.

The document starts out with affirming that Spain began the work of annexation with the supposed unanimous will of the Dominicans, and in conformity with the duty of humanity to an unfortunate people, "overwhelmed by a sea of disaster and misfortune." Such flattering hopes, it admits, soon disappeared; and "at this day the Spanish portion of the island of Santo Domingo presents to the civilized world the spectacle of an entire people in arms, ungratefully resisting as tyrants those whom they call in as preservers."

Such untoward results have led the ministry to examine the subject more thoroughly, and they conclude—to quote once more the words of the bill—

"That it was a delusion to believe that the Dominicans, as a whole, or in the great majority, desired, and above all, demanded their autonomy to Spain. That the struggle having been gained, it does not bear the character of a war of conquest, completely foreign to the spirit of Spanish policy. That even by concentrating our efforts and sacrifices in order to obtain a triumph, we should place ourselves in the sad position of holding the island entirely by a military occupation full of difficulties, and not exempt from dangerous complication. That even under the most favorable hypothesis, a portion of the population may show themselves devoted to us after victory, the governmental system that would have to be established in those dominions must either be little suitable to the usages and customs of the inhabitants, or very dissimilar to that of the other colonial provinces."

The Spaniards are a proud race; hence we are not surprised to find that the above-quoted confessions and the recommendation with which the bill closes, that the royal decree of May 19, 1861, declaring the territory of the Dominican Republic re-incorporated with the Moors, is repealed, have awakened a spirit of opposition to the Ministry. This opposition may delay matters a little, but the eventual success of the Dominicans is sure, for Spain has already been forced to place a new loan on the London market, and Spanish loans, as our readers know, are not favorite investments. The haughty Castilians must sooner or later confess that their power and majesty are insufficient to subdue a commonwealth of mulattoes.—*Crit. Gazette*

Gen. Grant on the Exchange of Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

Gen. Grant was before the Committee on the Conduct of the War this morning. The following question was asked him:

Ques.—It is stated, on what authority I do not know, that you are charged entirely with the exchange of prisoners?

Ans.—That is correct, and what is more, I have effected an arrangement for the exchange of prisoners, man for man, and officer for officer, or his equivalent according to the old cartels, until one of the other party has exhausted the number they now hold.

I get a great many letters daily from the friends of prisoners in the South, every one of which I cause to be answered, telling them that this agreement has been made, and that I suppose the exchange will be made at the rate of three thousand per week; and just as fast as they can deliver the prisoners to us I will receive them and deliver the prisoners to them. The Salisbury prisoners will be coming right on. I myself saw Col. Hatcher, assistant commissary of exchange on the part of the South, and he told me that the Salisbury and Danville prisoners would be coming on at once. He said he could bring them at the rate of five or six thousand per week.

Ques.—There is no impediment in the way?

Aus.—There is none on our side. I could deliver and receive every one of them in a very short time, if they will deliver those they hold. We have lost two weeks lately on account of ice in the river.

Soon after the reading of this part of the testimony before the committee on the Conduct of the War, Lt. Gen. Grant came into the hall accompanied by several friends. As soon as he was noticed crowds gathered around him to such an extent as to interfere with the order of business.

Mr. Mallory moved the House to take a recess for five minutes to pay respect to Gen. Grant. This was announced, and the members generally then thronged around him, and he then came to the area in front of the clerk's desk, escorted by Representative Odell. The members were formally introduced to him by the Speaker of the House. There were frequent outbursts of applause from the floor and galleries.

Representative Schenck, in order that Lt. General Grant might be introduced to the Representatives of the people, moved that he be invited and escorted to the Speaker's stand.

This was unanimously acquiesced in, and Gen. Grant was escorted by the Speaker to the stand, where the latter said:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to introduce to you our hero in the field, the Lieutenant General of the Armies of the United States, U. S. Grant.

The introduction was succeeded by another outburst of applause from floor to galleries.

Gen. Grant bowed in acknowledgement of the compliment, and after a slight pause retired from the stand.

The audience again applauded as he withdrew.

No Peace Yet.

The Rebels cannot complain of a want of concession on the part of the President of the United States. They cannot allege unwillingness to meet their representatives informally and listen to their propositions. They have witnessed a degree of concession which they will find it difficult to parallel. They can bear testimony to an amount of forbearance and indulgence which they, at least, have failed to exercise. Whatever may be said of the reasons which actuated Mr. Lincoln in taking this extraordinary step, either so far as they are conjectural, or as far as they are known, it cannot be said, as was once alleged, that he barred the door in Mr. Stephen's face. But while he thus manifested so earnest an anxiety to affect an honorable peace at the earliest practicable moment, he could accept no terms upon any other basis than that which had been rigidly prescribed. Those terms were as well understood by the unofficinal delegation from Richmond as by himself, and it was fairly presumable that they would not cross the military line of demarcation unless they had been prepared to accede to them. The President had no right to hearken to any other propositions, or take into consideration any other offers, and the slightest deviation from the strict line of his duty would have involved betrayal of his country, infidelity to its highest interests, apostasy to the Union party, treachery to the army and disregard of his oath of office. His self-imposed mission meant peace if the conditions were accepted, but a two-edged sword if they were despised and rejected.

The conference ended as it was generally supposed it would end. While Commissioners from Richmond came to talk peace, the newspapers of Richmond breathed out threatenings and slaughter. These mouth-pieces of Rebellion had no utterances but those of bravado and bluster, and contempt and defiance of Yankees. It seems that though their pride has been touched, they have not been humbled. Their haughty spirit requires further subduing. They need more lessons in the uses of aiversity, to be more severely rebuked, to be tempered by additional affliction, to quaff the cup of bitterness until they reach the dregs. They are willfully courting destruction; they are plunging with eyes wide open into the gulf of ruin. If they prefer traitors' graves to submission to rightful authority, they are welcome to them; if they prefer utter uprooting and extermination, let it come. The sooner it comes, the sooner will we have peace. The sooner they are destroyed, the sooner will loyal men occupy and adorn the places they have disgraced. They are acting the part of suicides. They are heaping up the wrath and concentrating the "stored vengeance" that will crush them. They are opening their bosoms and calling upon the lightning to strike them. They are sowing the wind that they may reap the whirlwind. They are affording one more illustration of the ancient saying, *Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat*. This madness has already lost them their peculiar institution; if persisted in, it will result in the loss of all that remains. The longer they struggle against the strength of the North, the greater will be their desolation and the deeper their humiliation. Charles-ton and Wilmington will soon be in our possession. The anaconda fold of the Union army has been contracting and tightening around the bony framework of the monster of rebellion until its breaking and precipitating have aroused all our sympathy. But this sympathy is treated with contempt. Peace is sneered at unless upon the basis of "separation and independence." What we call submission to the laws of a free, generous, popular government is by them derided as "subjugation." Judas represented, and bequeathed us the hope that his imitators in one respect might be imitators in another. The Prodigal Son was humbled and sorrowful, but we see no signs of contrition in those who prefer the husks to the golden corn. So long, therefore, as they are hardened in heart they must suffer the consequences of their obstinate folly. The sun of constitutional liberty instead of being dimmed by these purile efforts to eclipse its light still shines brightly in the firmament, and when the army of Lee is crushed forever its resplendent beams will gladden a restored and reunited country.—*Baltimore American*.

DIDN'T WORK.—The honorable Granby Berkley, who several years ago visited our western territories, for the purpose of Buffalo hunting, has just published in England two volumes of his "Life and Recollections," in which he gives a picture of the very peculiar times in which the author was born and flourished. Among his sketches of royal life is a story of Lady Haggerstone's scheme to charm the Regent:

Her Ladyship had at her residence a miniature farm yard and three pretty little Alderney cattle. When the Prince and her friends had arrived she came forward from a side wicket, as a milkmaid, for the purpose of making a syllabub for the Prince. She had a silver pail in one hand and an ornamental stool in the other. Lady Haggerstone tripped along, with ribbons flying from her dainty little milk hat that hung on one side of her graceful head, and the smallest little apron tied below her laced stomacher, till she came opposite his Royal Highness, to whom she dropped a really graceful curtsey.

British Opinion of Lincoln.—The London Evening Star, commenting upon the course pursued by President Lincoln in the Florida case, employs the following just remarks:

The Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln have done in the case of the Florida an act of justice which is worth many victories. In reply to the demand of the Brazilian Minister, they have disavowed and expressed regret at the invasion of Brazilian neutrality; they have suspended Captain Collins and sent him to be tried by court-martial, and have re-called the Consul.

Mr. Lincoln has always shown himself to be actuated by the principles of international law. He had the moral courage to risk the disapprobation of his countrymen at the very outset of his career in the affair of the Trent; he abstained, even when urged to do so by the House of Representatives, from adopting an irritating policy towards France in connection with her Mexican policy; and now, when no strong nation is involved, but one whose hostility the United States need not fear, the President is ready to give every satisfaction for the unauthorized act of his officer. Of course those of our contemporaries who think it requisite to depict Mr. Lincoln as a grim-visaged tyrant, chuckling with delight over bloodshed, will put the most unfavorable construction upon the decision of the President and his counsellors.

In all probability they will even represent it to be a concession to fears of Brazilian powers; but the people of England generally will cordially approve of that act of submission by a great power to the supremacy of international law.

We are satisfied that the interests of peace are safe in the hands of Mr. Lincoln. He has been less calm and wise than the United States and England might at this moment have been in the midst of a frightful war, with commerce ruined and both people impoverished. Our confidence is increased

when we see him as anxious to deal justly with a nation without great fleets or armies as with those empires which are strong enough to command respect. When we find Jefferson Davis openly proclaiming that one of the Canadian raiders is a Confederate officer sent by him to make use of our territory for warlike purposes, it is evident that his appreciation of international law is exceedingly defective, and far below the standard which President Lincoln desires to reach.

The Perils and Glories of Democracy—Our Brazilian Relations.

There is as great disappointment in London among the Tory writers at the settlement of the difficulties with Brazil as there would be among a herd of Mackrelville rowdies at the breaking up of a prize fight. Mr. Seward's apology is evidently a bitter pill for them to swallow. What they desired, and what the enemies of the United States all over the world desired, was that we should have approved of Capt. Collis' act, and have set Brazil at defiance, or that we should have disapproved of the act, but have refused to make any atonement. The sinking of the Florida, too, was hailed with delight, as there was little difficulty in making it appear that it was caused designedly, and was thus a fitting termination to the outrage which was begun in the harbor of Bahia.

We sincerely trust this lesson and others like it will not be lost on the public at home. The theory which the enemies of the United States have been industriously spreading through the road side, the young man was boisterous in his lamentations. Children rode up, attracted by the voice of woe, and asked him what was the matter. "Ah, stranger, I'm a ruined man. I shall never more see any happiness in this world," he replied, giving vent to a fresh flood of tears. "Why, my dear sir, what has happened to you?" "Sally, my wife has had a baby?" "There's aught in that to cry about—Didn't you, when you married, expect such an increase of responsibilities?" "I did, stranger, but I shall always be miserable. Oh, I wish I was dead!" (Another flood of tears.) "My good friend, how long have you been married?" "About a year." Well, I don't see what you have to distress yourself about. You expected a baby, and you have it. Probably you think it isn't yours?" "Oh, no, it's mine; but it came irregularly: it was born in the day time and I never heard of such a thing before!" Children rode on, satisfied that it was useless to reason with, or try to comfort such a fellow.

One loyal objector will find out one of these days that all is not irregular that may seem so to them.—*Nashville Union*

General Officers.

More than once we have been asked whether the number of General officers in our army is proportionately greater or less than that in the military forces of England. We reply that our want of general officers is about equivalent to the superabundance of them in England. The statistics of our own force are to be found in the army list, and need not be crowded in here. The British statistics on the particular point in question, may seem to those who are endeavoring to uphold the old order of things, by blackening our character. It ought, therefore, to be the constant endeavor of all those among us, who believe in democracy, who desire its spread, and who are satisfied that the best hopes of mankind are centered in its success, to see that our policy at home and abroad is characterized in the greatest, as well as the smallest things by strict regard for justice and fair dealing, and by a rigid respect for law and morality. We have got past the stage in which it was necessary to prove our strength. The world knows it. What we have now to prove is that we can use this strength with as scrupulous a regard for the rights of weakness as if we ourselves were amongst the weakest of the weak.—*N. Y. Times*.

An Eloquent Message.

Governor Cannon, of Delaware, has transmitted to the Legislature of that State the following brief but highly patriotic and eloquent message. Of course it was like casting pearls before swine, as the Copperhead majority in both houses at once passed upon and defeated the amendment:

STATE OF DELAWARE,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Dover, February 7, 1865.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Delaware, in General Assembly met:

The Congress of the United States, by the requisite majority of both houses, has submitted the following constitutional amendment to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification:

* * * * *

Having received official information of the vote cast in Congress, I take the earliest opportunity to lay the amendment before the General Assembly. In doing so, I must express my hearty concurrence in its objects, and recommend most earnestly its immediate ratification.

As due regard to the claims of impartial justice; to the unity, welfare and purity of our government; to the necessity of removing the cause of our present unhappy civil strife; to a speedy return of permanent and honorable peace, and to the cause of enlightened progress, commands this step to our warmest sympathies. An opportunity is offered to men of all parties to unite, with devoted loyalty, upon measures that promise the most salutary results; and each one can now share in the honor of declaring that henceforth and forever the republic shall be free.

Let us start upon a new career of liberty, happiness and prosperity; let us build up for posterity a pure and free government; let us repair the labor to which, in the providence of God, each one of us is called; let us make the immortal Declaration a glorious and honorable rank—making a total of 606 Generals in the British army of 220,918 of all arms, or one General to every 375 men, officers included.

Coast this with the positive want of

Generals in our army, where, in many instances, Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels have to command Divisions in the field, and the difference will be surprising. If it be asked why has England so many of those officers of high rank—there also being 506 full Colonels, each of whom may hope to become a General, if he survive long enough, the ready reply is that the army and navy are held there as establishments, out of which the sons of the aristocracy, the governing class, can be maintained, from the moment they leave school, out of money annually raised by heavy taxation from the industrial classes, who constantly toil, and are barely able to keep the wolf from their own door.

Any one can see at a glance how different the British system is from ours, and we shall not insult their common sense by suggesting which is best.—*Phil. Press*.

The Congress of the United States, by the requisite majority of both houses, has submitted the following constitutional amendment to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification:

* * * * *

The Tribune's Army of the Potowmack of the 10th and 11th says: Since the attack on the 5th and 6th by our left, all has been quiet along the line. The left of the line we now hold. The ground gained rests on Hatcher's Run, which is a mere thread-like creek, running through strips of swamp. The 5th Corps, which, up to the time of attack, lay in the rear of the 6th, and center of the line, now forms the left, with the 2d on its right. The 2d Corps only was engaged on the 5th and 6th, though the 6th Corps was under orders to move at the same time and support the attack. The 2d Division of the 2d Corps of the rebel army, with one Division of the 3d Corps, met the attack, and for some time sharply resisted our advance about Delaay's Mills. By this success we have gained about three miles of ground, our line was stretching from James River, on the right, to Hatcher Run, on the left. It is formed of four corps, in this order: On the right, the 9th; then the 6th, next the 2d, and lastly the 5th; extent of position, about twenty-three miles as well as can be ascertained. The rebel line is disposed in this way: On the right, in front of the 5th Corps is the 2d, under Gen. Gordon, consisting of two divisions; then comes the 3d Corps, under General Hill, consisting of three divisions: next the 4th Corps, under General Anderson, and lastly the 1st Corps, on their left, consisting of three divisions, and under the command of General Longstreet.

Mr. Lincoln has always shown himself to be actuated by the principles of international law. He had the moral courage to risk the disapprobation of his countrymen at the very outset of his career in the affair of the Trent; he abstained, even when urged to do so by the House of Representatives, from adopting an irritating policy towards France in connection with her Mexican policy; and now, when no strong nation is involved, but one whose hostility the United States need not fear, the President is ready to give every satisfaction for the unauthorized act of his officer. Of course those of our contemporaries who think it requisite to depict Mr. Lincoln as a grim-visaged tyrant, chuckling with delight over bloodshed, will put the most unfavorable construction upon the decision of the President and his counsellors.

In all probability they will even represent it to be a concession to fears of Brazilian powers; but the people of England generally will cordially approve of that act of submission by a great power to the supremacy of international law.

We are satisfied that the interests of peace are safe in the hands of Mr. Lincoln. He has been less calm and wise than the United States and England might at this moment have been in the midst of a frightful war, with commerce ruined and both people impoverished. Our confidence is increased

when we see him as anxious to deal justly with a nation without great fleets or armies as with those empires which are strong enough to command respect. When we find Jefferson Davis openly proclaiming that one of the Canadian raiders is a Confederate officer sent by him to make use of our territory for warlike purposes, it is evident that his appreciation of international law is exceedingly defective, and far below the standard which President Lincoln desires to reach.

The 1st is the strongest, and does not muster 15,000 men. The South Side Railroad, which is our left, is gradually closing, and is about six miles from our picket-line. The rebels see with alarm our approaches toward the road, and fight as hard as their weak line will allow, to check our advance, but in spite of all they can do, the road will be ours in course of time. It is only 20,000 to 25,000 men who could save the road for them, and those they have not.

The enemy show no disposition to try to regain the lost ground, and will likely confine their efforts to holding their rear line of works, which are very strong. It is the object of Gen. Grant to feel their lines continually and see that they do not detach any force to South Carolina.

U. S. 7-30 Loan.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the above loan in our paper of to day. The Secretary of the Treasury has done well in his selection of Mr. Cooke as General Subscription Agent,

he could not have entrusted the business to more capable or energetic heads.

Jay Cooke originated the idea of placing the government loans before the people by popular subscription.

He used every effort to interest the people in these loans and with eminent success—the great success of the 5-20s, taken as they were by the people through all the loyal States, is well known. The Secretary of the Treasury has been induced to make this loan from a desire of keeping the issue of gold-bearing bonds within the present limits for not less than three years, when the 7-30's will be convertible.

THE COMMONWEALTH,
FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1865

SENATOR PRALL'S SPEECH.—We have published a large edition of this important document, and are ready to furnish any who may desire it with copies of the same, at a low price. Apply at the Commonwealth Office.

We published an extra number of copies of the last edition of the Commonwealth containing the act increasing the fees of Chancery, Circuit and County Court Clerks. The act can be had, ready for mailing, at 5 cents a copy.

We have been requested to announce C. D. Brindley Esq., as a candidate for Representative in the United States Congress from the first Congressional District of Kentucky. He pledges himself to abide unconditionally by the action of a convention of the Union party, should such convention be held.

Review of News.

The news from Gen. Sherman is highly encouraging. Richmond papers concede that he has flanked Branchville, both above and below, and so necessitated the evacuation of that place by Hardee's forces. They also state that a Union column has reached Brangenburg, on the Columbia road, and all railroad communication with Charleston is cut off except by way of Wilmington, and the closing of that is threatened. The railroad communications between Virginia and the South are thus entirely cut off. It is believed that Charleton is evacuated. The Richmond Whig has a despatch from Charleston to the effect that their pickets had been driven in 2 miles from the city. Wheeler's cavalry appears to be the only force opposed to Sherman, so that his march meets with but little obstruction.

The news of the capture of Fort Fisher has reached Europe. Liverpool advises say that it has added materially to the prevalent depression among the southern sympathizers, while the friends of the Union were greatly elated. Federal securities improved 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 per cent, while the Confederate loan declined.

Gov. Magrath has issued an address to the people of South Carolina calling the entire population to arms to resist the advance of Sherman. All who slight the call must leave the State including all unnaturalized foreigners who claim exemption on the ground of alienage. The exodus will doubtless be very great, that is if any can get out. The appeal will probably meet with the same response with which the one to the people of Georgia was met.

The Raleigh Progress is anxious for a convention on the subject of peace. It says: Stack arms, sheathe swords, use no word toward detailed men, keep the military from interfering, and above all use honest white tickets, and the result for the Convention will be three to one. It also threatens the Legislature if they shall refuse to call a Convention, that few of them will ever take their seats again. All the soldiers, the Progress says, are for peace. The conference has not had the effect of uniting the Southern people in their opposition to the Union.

Hog Winder, Major-General Commissary of Southern prisons, is dead. Death came to the relief of our prisoners, at Florence, S. C., and took off this fiend incarnate. About the same time Bob Fox, the Knoxville Jailer and Marshal, a disciple in cruelty and wickedness of Winder, also died. One of the keepers of the Andersonville prison has been condemned to death as a spy by court martial at Cincinnati, and will be shortly hung. So go these miscreants to their own home.

READING FOR THE FOURTH ARMY CORPS.—Many of our soldiers in the field, says the Louisville Union Press of yesterday, desire a better kind of reading than is furnished them. Chaplain Wm. H. Black, of the 23d Kentucky volunteers, under permission of General Thomas, is soliciting means to pay for selected, religious, and the better class of secular newspapers to be distributed among the veterans of the Fourth Army Corps. He goes to Frankfort to-day on this philanthropic mission, and will, before calling on the citizens of Louisville, visit Lexington, Covington, and other accessible points. The money will be judiciously used and will carry joy to many thousands of brave men who want something better than stale pamphlets and last year's magazines.

The Constitutional Amendment has now been ratified by twelve legislatures. Delaware has rejected it. What Kentucky and New Jersey will do has not yet been developed. Probably they will follow the lead of little Delaware with her hand-full of slaves. But as she has not followed the expressed desire of her people in the matter, the next Legislature will undo the present work.

All Acting Assistant Provost Marshal Generals, with the exception of Connecticut, Iowa, California and Oregon, have been notified to prepare at once for drafting in all districts which are not busily employed in enlisting and mustering recruits. The order for the draft will be issued as soon as the requisite preparations have been made.

In all our prisons a large proportion of rebel prisoners are found to be unwilling to be exchanged. Out of 1,900 prisoners at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, about three-fourths desire to remain at the North and take the oath of allegiance. At Camp Chase the proportion is even greater.

The cotton from Savannah is reaching New York. Twenty-one vessels laden with this staple have already arrived there.

What is the difference between summer dresses in winter and an extra tooth? One is too thin, the other tooth out.

The late Peace Conference is already having a good effect upon the country at large. We have had authoritative information of what the leaders of the rebellion require in order that the war may cease—they have been told by the President himself what are the only terms of peace on the part of the Union. There was no necessity for the Conference. Jefferson Davis had again and again declared that he was fighting only for independence, and that independence must be assured the South before they would give up the struggle, while Mr. Lincoln has, from his inaugural speech down to his last message, offered the rebels peace and a restoration to all their rights in the Union, on the simple condition of laying down their arms. Still the very fact of Davis proposing to send Commissioners to treat for peace, would seem to indicate a willingness on his part to recede from his high pretensions and demands, and Mr. Lincoln, having been severely blamed for not receiving Mr. Stephens on a former mission, could not but take every step, consistent with dignity and honor, to receive these Commissioners and learn from them what the South required as a condition of peace. Perhaps that condition—the ultimatum—was not laid down, but an armistice or truce with that result in view, was asked, a requirement to which they knew our Government could not conform. The President told them that our people would agree to no cessation or suspension of hostilities except on the basis of the disbandment of the insurgent forces, and the restoration of the national authority throughout all the States in the Union. Could he have done otherwise? He had just been re-elected to the Presidential chair by a large majority of the American people. His opponent was pledged by his platform and by his party leaders to an armistice—to just what the rebels ask—and that very pledge was the great cause of his defeat. Mr. Lincoln then acted under the instructions of the people when he refused such terms, and the people bless him for the act. Now what has been the effect of this ultimatum—this requirement of independence, as the rebels call it, or at least an armistice or truce? It has more closely united our people than ever in its determination to subdue the rebellion at whatever cost. The two great Apostles of peace, S. B. Cox and Fernando Wood, have taken up the War cry, the one denouncing any attempts at negotiation on the basis the rebels propose, and the other thanking Mr. Lincoln for the course he has pursued in the matter. The National Intelligencer, too, in most influential paper on the peace side, has declared that the war must go on with renewed energy; that there can now be no excuse for holding back men or money. This is now the common sentiment of the people. The demand for independence—according to the rebel idea—for a permanent severance of the Union, is just what the American people will never submit to while men and money last for the prosecution of the war. In all this the Peace Conference has effected good—it has made the country a unit in its determination to quell the rebellion. It knows now what the conditions of peace are; it knows that the President is ready to proclaim peace when a true and just honorable peace can be proclaimed; it knows that at any moment the South may come back into the Union on its old footing and enjoy all its old privileges and rights; it knows that the only obstacle to all this is the insufferable and insolent demand on the part of the South to destroy the Union. With this knowledge the path of duty is plain, and the country will follow it though, for a while longer, it lead through toil, and suffering and blood. The end is sure—the old Union established in a lasting and honorable peace.

READING FOR THE FOURTH ARMY CORPS.—Many of our soldiers in the field, says the Louisville Union Press of yesterday, desire a better kind of reading than is furnished them. Chaplain Wm. H. Black, of the 23d Kentucky volunteers, under permission of General Thomas, is soliciting means to pay for selected, religious, and the better class of secular newspapers to be distributed among the veterans of the Fourth Army Corps. He goes to Frankfort to-day on this philanthropic mission, and will, before calling on the citizens of Louisville, visit Lexington, Covington, and other accessible points. The money will be judiciously used and will carry joy to many thousands of brave men who want something better than stale pamphlets and last year's magazines. The Christain Commission supplies a small part of these demands. Who will do the rest? Mr. Black has reached Frankfort and is desirous of doing what he can in the cause for which he has been sent. It is to be hoped that he will meet with great success in procuring the reading matter proposed. It will enure greatly to the benefit of the soldiers, who thus, while risking their lives for us, will gain great moral and mental advantage. We commend Mr. Black and his mission to our readers.

Friday's New York Tribune says: "It is understood that Henry Ward Beecher yesterday asked and received from the Secretary of War permission to preach the Gospel in Charleston in the ripeness of time. He expressed a particular desire to preach an election sermon in the cradle of the Rebellion, on the occasion of Ben Butler's assumption of the Governorship of South Carolina." It would be well for the Reverend gentleman to practice "preaching the Gospel" for a short time at his Brooklyn church before he receives his Southern appointment. The work is so entirely out of his line that he will need a good deal of preparation for it, beginning at the heart.

What is the difference between summer dresses in winter and an extra tooth? One is too thin, the other tooth out.

News reached us on Wednesday of the postponement of the draft. The Provost Marshall-General has issued instructions not to commence it at the date previously ordered, but to continue the work of recruiting as briskly as possible. This has been done, we suppose, in deference to the expressed desire of several of the States that the draft should be postponed for the present while stringent efforts were being made to fill the quotas by volunteering. Since the last call was made, and especially of late, volunteering has been quite active—the result of the late Conference has given it a new impetus, and we may hope for a filling of the ranks of the Federal armies from this source. Now that this respite is given, and this opportunity is offered, the recruiting agents throughout our State should make every effort to induce men to volunteer. Our only hope now for peace is through war—the enemy having insultingly and defiantly spurned the generous terms which have been offered them, nothing now remains but to crush their forces and conquer a peace. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas and Terry are the Commissioners to whom the Peac's question has been entrusted. The cordon is already being formed around Richmond—Grant, Terry and Sherman are encircling that city with their brave and experienced armies, and ere long the great struggle must take place. But more men are needed. If the number called for can be speedily raised, and the armies of the Union be thus immediately re-inforced, we may expect the coming struggle to be the final one and that it will be quickly ended. So the term of service for the new volunteers will be short and their labor comparatively light. Let recruiting then be actively carried on; let all who can, volunteer to serve their country in its present need and their services will be amply rewarded. It should be remembered that the Provost Marshal General has ordered that as soon as recruiting shall cease or become dull the draft will be resorted to for the purpose of filling the quotas. We do hope that our State will free herself entirely from the draft, and that quickly. The State Legislature has asked for a respite of thirty days, and in that time the quota of Kentucky should be filled. It only requires energy and zeal to accomplish the work.

P. S. Since writing the above we learn that the draft is only postponed in those States which are busily employed in enlisting and mustering recruits. Let Kentucky place herself under this category without delay.

An Apology for Guerrillas.

As these roving bands of miscreants are generally condemned throughout Kentucky, it is as well, perhaps, to let them know that they can find apologists even in high places—we can well afford them this crumb of comfort. In the State Senate, on Friday, the 10th inst., the Senator from Larue offered a resolution calling upon the President to remove all obstructions to the circulation of Northern-Secession papers in Kentucky. During the debate which this "aid and comfort to the rebellion" stirred up, the Senator from Larue is reported to have said that "guerrillas were here because the property of Kentucky was taken by the iron hand of power, and her newspapers suppressed. These guerrillas rebelled against those arbitrary measures." Innocent men in our State, having suffered by what the gentleman chooses to term, the "iron hand of power," and by "arbitrary measures," have become guerrillas to rectify their wrongs by murdering and robbing their neighbors and fellow citizens. They are the champions of the oppressed, and of newspaper publishers. A most philanthropic apology truly! After this light thrown upon the terrible wrongs guerrillas have suffered, the Senate will certainly recede from its late action making robbery &c, punishable with death. The Senator has announced also that if these measures cease, the guerrillas would cease their operations. The measure to which he is aluding is the suppression of the Cincinnati Enquirer, Chicago Times, New York News, and other like papers. Thus to the cure of this guerrilla evil, the gentleman wishes to apply the homeopathic principle. These men are only carrying into practice the teachings of these papers; now gives them further doses of the same vile treason and they'll be cured of their treasonable acts—similia similibus curantur. The people of Kentucky and the authorities at Washington should feel deeply grateful to the Senator from Larue, for the bloodless remedy he has proposed for the quelling of the guerrilla warfare. But we greatly fear that, as he has done, he will fail of its object. Senator Whittaker made one of his gallant charges upon this champion of disloyalty, and he quickly retreated behind his conscience. Poor conscience! it is made the scape-goat of innumerable sins.

A very important bill is before the Legislature of our State. In the Senate, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, Mr. Sampson asked leave to bring in a bill to exempt baby cradles from execution. This proposal was most apropos to St. Valentine's day; doubtless with the vision of love which certain tender epistles caused to dance before the officer's eyes, were mingled those of cradles, as our grave and reverend Senators are ever wont to reason from cause to effect. The idea took—leave was granted and the bill was referred by the Speaker to a select committee composed of Senators Cleveland, Bruner and Gardner. It is asserted that the Committee cannot agree. The Chairman, with the new-born honors of paternity fresh upon him, advocates the exception on the ground of the proposed tax being a blow at the rights of

babies and an unwarranted interference with domestic affairs. The other members of the Committee, not having the fear of baby before their eyes, not having yet been initiated into the mysteries of the cradle and untouched by the gentle influence of St. Valentine's day, refuse to sanction the bill. May some arrow from Cupid's bow yet pierce their hard hearts and give them a hankering cradle-wards?

Alf., the Frankfort Correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, pays the following just and deserved compliment to Jas. B. Lyne and Jno. M. Todd, Esq's, the First and Second Clerks of the House, though it would be difficult to speak of them more highly than their acknowledged merit deserves. Any legislative assembly would be particularly fortunate that had the services of these gentlemen. Perfectly familiar with all the routine of their duties, prompt, correct, and always obliging, I know that every Representative will endorse my assertion, that they are indeed the right men in the right place. It is hard to estimate or appreciate properly the value of the services rendered by these efficient officers, and I would be glad to see them retained in their present positions, for I know that the labors of committees, and the daily business of the House, are greatly facilitated by the systematic arrangement, the promptness and accuracy, with which these clerks discharge their onerous duties.

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G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-tf.]

W. WARNER.

DENTAL SURGEON.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State. Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month. May 13th, 1863-tf.

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.

GOVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-tf.

LYSANDER HORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he generally found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

JAMES SPEED. WM. F. BARRET.

SPEED & BARRET,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH,

of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-ly]

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN.
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, deceased. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863-tf.

T. E. BRAMLETTE. E. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-by.

J. M. GRAY,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

No work of this particular attention of those wanting a artificial Tooth to his own improvement wants the Gold Riumed Plinto, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office. [See.]

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANTEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Patomoy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort. Feb 21st.

S. BLACK.

L. WEITZEL. V. BERBERICH.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of

Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-tf.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1864, and is now fugitive and going at large.

Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D., 1864, and is the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. V. WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or inches high dark hair, weighs about 185 pounds, has stoppage or stammering in his speech, and is very foolish, and in the habit of repeating the last word of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-3m-243.

NOTICE.

HERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, a runaway slave calling himself HANCOCK, who says he belongs to Clayton Carter of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper color, weighs about 180 pounds, about 30 or 35 years of age.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

June 27, 1864-3m-341.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, against Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defendants. In Equity.

On the 27th June, as a runaway slave, HANCOCK, who says he belongs to Clayton Carter of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper color, weighs about 180 pounds, about 30 or 35 years of age.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.

July 15, 1864-Im-344.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY

In Equity.

On the 27th June, as a runaway slave, HANCOCK, who says he belongs to Clayton Carter of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper color, weighs about 180 pounds, about 30 or 35 years of age.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.

July 15, 1864-Im-344.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY

In Equity.

On the 27th June, as a runaway slave, HANCOCK, who says he belongs to Clayton Carter of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper color, weighs about 180 pounds, about 30 or 35 years of age.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.

July 15, 1864-Im-344.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY